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Morning Oregonian.

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EASTERN NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN]

The Senatorial Contest in Massachusetts—Tuesday's Ballot.

BOSTON, March 24—The House only balloted three times for senator to-day. The senate balloted three times. The first and second were the same. On the third the vote stood: Dawes 17, Curtis 10, Hoar 5. And so it was. A ballot will be taken at noon each day until an election.

The Post says it is rumored that Hoar, finding he will receive no Democratic votes, will withdraw, and Governor Clifford has a clear field for senator if Hoar cannot be elected.

The Massachusetts Senatorial Contest—The Vote on Joint Ballot.

BOSTON, March 25—On joint ballot at noon to-day for Senator the vote stood: Dawes 85, Hoar 75, Curtis 74, Adams 13, Banks 7, Stoddard, Whittier, Phillips and Bullock each one or two. Total vote 351.

Valuable Tow-boat Burned—Loss of Life.

HELENA, Ark., March 1—The tow boat [illegible] City from New Orleans for St. Louis with seven barges, blew up at eight o'clock this morning, ten miles below here and sank in three minutes. Ten miles below here and sank in three minutes. Ten persons, including the captain, mate, two pilots, watchman, cabin boy, the wife of one of the pilots and three firemen were lost, and five others were injured. The boat was valued at $75,000. She was blown to atoms and the barges burned, with a large quantity of merchandise.

Right After Special Agent B. G. Jayne.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Platt and Boyd, whose goods were seized by Jayne last July, have begun suit to recover $50,000 damages, and other victims threaten similar suits.

For the Protection of a Mine Salter.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Court of Appeals have reversed the general term of the Supreme Court of the district, ordering the extradition of Jacob Law, now charged with salting a mine in Utah, and remanding E. B. Ward on the requisition of the Governor of Michigan.

Further Particulars of the Loss of the Crescent City.

MEMPHIS, March 2.—The survivors of the [illegible] City arrived here this morning. Six persons were lost in addition to the ten first reported, making in all sixteen. The first engineer, who was saved, says the steamer was carrying 150 pounds of steam at the time of the explosion and the water in the boilers was three feet. Five minutes before the boat was blown up, five barges containing 500 tons of coal, 600 tons of sugar and 200 tons of queensware, as well as much other [illegible].

WASHINGTON CITY.

Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Luttrell was before the House Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads to-day urging an investigation of Pacific Coast postal matters, referred to in yesterday's dispatch. He will be heard again by the Committee on Friday, and in the meantime will, at that first opportunity, introduce his resolution directing the Postmaster-General to suspend all payments on account of service rendered during the current quarter pending an investigation of alleged irregular pay ments made to certain Pacific Coast contractors last January.

A bill introduced by Senator Kelly to-day provides that patents shall be issued to Oregon or its assignees for lands heretofore granted in aid of the construction of Military Wagon roads therein.

The House Committee on Appropriations will probably grant estimates of the Interior Department to [illegible] to supply deficiencies for the Indian service in Arizona and New Mexico.

The President to-day signed the act to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska.

Fun for Distributing that $16,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The House Judiciary Committee have voted seven to one in favor of accepting the list of claimants recognized by the [illegible] as the basis of dividing the [illegible] claims award. The Committee stand a tie on the question of whether the claims shall be adjudicated by the Courts or a commission. The insurance companies are practically ruled out as claimants.

A Very Ugly Revelation in District of Columbia Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In the District of Columbia investigation this morning, John Collins testified to doing work for the Board of Public Works to the amount of $100,000. He never gave a bond until three [illegible] for work done and paid for fifteen months before.

Extradition Treaty Between Ecuador and the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The extradition treaty between the United States and Ecuador to continue in force, is officially proclaimed.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Siege of Bilboa.

BAYONNE, March 24.—The Carlists are throwing [illegible] shells into Bilboa with terrible effect. The streets are reported in flames. The besiegers have occupied Abdin a suburb on the left bank of the river.

A New Captain-General for Cuba.

LONDON, March 25.—A Madrid special reports that Concha, successor to Captain General Jovellar, at Havana, declines the title of Governor General of the Antilles with unlimited power. The same dispatch contains a report that General Burriel, late minister of Santiago de Cuba, is to be made a Field Marshal.

Petition for the Release of Fenian Convicts in English Prisons.

LONDON, March 25.—Disraeli has consented to receive a deputation of seventy Irish members of Parliament, who will urge the release of Fenian convicts. Mr. Butt, Martin Ronayne, Sullivan and others, will address the Premier on the occasion. The deputation are very hopeful of success.

They Will Importune Old Palæozoic

PARIS, March 24.—The Assembly has resolved to adjourn on the 28th inst. to May 20.

A deputation of Royalists will make a second visit to Count de Chambord and make a last effort for the restoration of monarchy.

CANADA

The Legislature Prorogued.

TORONTO, March 24.—The Legislature is prorogued until the 4th of May.

NEWS NOTES.

The Savannah *News* says: The woods of Florida are white with the snowy flowers of the dogwood, the borders of the swamps golden with the yellow jessamine, and the farm house, buried in a bed of peach and plum blossoms, while the warm air is burdened with fragrance.

A Truckee, Nevada Chinaman is studying Blackstone and intends shortly to hang out his shingle as an attorney and counsellor at law. He proposes to work for his clients for one-half the price charged by the lawyers of Truckee, and by so doing expects to get all the legal business of the place.

The Cherokee nation now numbers 20,000. Its Superintendent of schools reports that about 2,300 children attend schools that the schools are in session nine months annually, and that all the English branches are taught, including geometry, rhetoric, etc. that there are 44 native teachers and 22 palefaces, that they have one orphans school with 90 inmates, one female high school presided over by a teacher from Mt. Holyoke Mass., and one Moravian missionary school. These schools have been supported by the United States for thirty-five years past or since their formation and about $30,000 is now appropriated by Congress annually to sustain them. The Superintendent thinks that the Nation will in time support the schools without aid from Government.

THE LARGEST DIAMOND IN AMERICA.—The New York Diamond Company exhibited yesterday the largest diamond ever imported into this country. In its rough state it weighed eighty carats. The design and cutting of this gem were done personally by J. Herman, President of the company. It was found in the South Africa diamond fields, and was valued in the rough at $10,000. It lost about half in the cutting, and is now valued at about $40,000. It is not for sale but was constructed as a choice specimen of a new branch of industry established in this city, which has so far advanced that it rivals in results of workmanship the best efforts of the diamond workmen of Amsterdam. Five months time was occupied in the cutting, and the brilliant, although slightly off color, being a delicate straw shade, is a marvel of beauty. When disturbed by any movement it seems to pour out new floods of light until the eyes are dazzled by its splendor.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 3d.*

The President has appointed and the Senate confirmed Ada C. Sweet, daughter of the late General H. C. Sweet, United States Pension Agent at Chicago, vice Blakely, resigned.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN]

CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Quite a severe storm of rain occurred here this afternoon. It brought the weather nearly to a freeze. Reports from various portions of the interior of the State show that the rainfall was quite general.

The agent of the Mail Company here says they are not making as much [illegible] as they did [illegible] seven or eight days overdue from Panama. Her propeller had been shortened during her early slow sailing.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—[illegible] graph Bill which passed the Senate to-day compels the company to furnish information for newspapers throughout the State, thus compelling country papers to pay the same those published in large cities.

Interior California.

SACRAMENTO, March 25.—Three inches of rain fell here last night.

A preliminary examination of the charges against Fred Elliott, for attempting to burn the Commercial Hotel on the 26th ultimo and on the 13th inst., also the charge against Donnell, the lessee of the hotel for the latter incendiary fire, commenced to-day in the Police Court. Thirty witnesses were sworn.

The weather has been cloudy all day. At 4 P. M. a light rain commenced falling, continuing three hours when it cleared off.

SMARTSVILLE, March 25.—Wm. Brady was shot and killed to-day by Geo. Bushby, near Brady ranch, about 12 miles from Marysville, some difficulty about grazing sheep is supposed to be the cause, but no particulars. Bushby gave himself up.

STOCKTON, Cal., March 25.—The body of a drowned man was found in Stockton Slough this morning in an advanced stage of decomposition. A Coroner's inquest was held this afternoon when deceased was recognized as John Green, aged 45 years, who came to this city about two months ago. Verdict—came to death by accidental drowning while in a state of intoxication about the 14th of March.

A fine shower of rain fell here this afternoon. With present prospects the grain yield of this valley will be immense. Farmers on the west side of the San Joaquin were greatly benefited by the late rains, and crops on that side of the river never looked more promising or covered so large an area.

NEVADA, March 25.—A large meeting was held here yesterday by those interested in the construction of a railroad from this city to Colfax. Commissioners were appointed to solicit subscriptions to the road in this city and Grass Valley. To-day the committee visited on our citizens with subscription list and up to to night $80,000 have been subscribed here. The prospect for a railroad now is very encouraging, and the people are feeling very enthusiastic over it. A meeting will be held early next week to organize and incorporate the Company.

It is raining moderately.

BY STATE TELEGRAPH.

JACKSONVILLE, March 25.—On the 23d inst. H. I. Abbott an old resident of this valley, was accidentally killed under the following circumstances: Abbott and a neighbor named Alfred Winkle were out panther hunting with their dogs. Having found a panther it made fight when Winkle throwing down his gun to use his knife, it was discharged, the contents passing through Abbott's body, killing him instantly.

PUBLIC ADVICE.

Political virtue and courage and statesmanship were never more needed at the Capitol and throughout the States. Do they exist, and will they meet the exigencies? That is the question.—*Boston Transcript, (Rep.)*

Just as fast as the press lifts itself up to the high moral plains where it should stand, and do battle for right against wrong, it will increase its influence not only upon general questions of policy, but upon mere party questions.—*Salem Daily Star.*

Every new inflation antagonizes its own remedy. We disarm ourselves by the very act that intensifies the evil of which we wish to rid ourselves. And behind all else rises the question where inflation once began is to end.—*New Haven Palladium (Rep.)*

There may be good reasons for a reduction of the money system; but no intelligent observer should lose sight of the fact that the Government is absolutely compelled to resort to extraordinary measures to protect itself from those who are no better than smugglers, but who adopt the more respectable name of importers.—*Springfield Journal, (Rep.)*

Throw us back to the ominous event ous system of barter, and business becomes impeded and sluggish. And the attempt to bring us back suddenly to a specie basis is only a stride in the direction of that cumbrous and toilsome way of business. Make currency adequate and it must fulfil investments. Regulate well-paid work, make a happy state of society. Let us have currency.—*Toledo Blade (Rep.)*

When an informer like Payne can pocket from a single case like this more than four times the annual salary of the President of the United States, the abuses of such a system are manifest at a glance. How will they be put be used, but for extending and strengthening all such legal enormities, advancing their interests and banding together their numerous outgrowth of bad influences since the war or it will find itself yet of the instrument of the brood it engenders.—*Boston Journal (Rep.)*

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

[illegible] PROPERTY AND LOSSES BY FIRE [illegible] INSTITUTION IN WASHINGTON WITH WHICH [illegible] NO TIE UP.

[illegible] March 12.—Some weeks ago the House of Representatives passed an order requesting the tax commissioners to furnish a statement of the amount of real estate in each of the counties and towns of the commonwealth that is exempted from taxation under the law relating to religious education and charitable institutions. The commissioners have obtained the desired information as far as all the returns of the twenty-two towns have been received from [illegible] by the Council and Lowers large. They are among the smallest in the State. The figures given for the nominal sum of $2,000 [illegible] for real estate, the owners of property being, or [illegible] with the following amounts. Meeting house $5,000; [illegible] educational institutions other than common schools $1,000; [illegible] $2,000. Of the whole amount [illegible] towns $2,000. Of the whole amount [illegible] in Charlestown, West Roxbury and Brighton [illegible] Boston [illegible] $1,000 or one half of which [illegible] meeting houses. The [illegible] Cambridge [illegible] will [illegible] $150,000. But [illegible] institutions carry nearly two-thirds of the amount and it will not be necessary to hunt at Harvard college to explain the matter.

A Washington dispatch of the 14th says: Representative Clayton and Senator Hager are opposing the confirmation of Col. Cox as Postmaster at San Francisco on the ground that a large number of business men prefer the reappointment of Stone. Sargent is supporting the nomination.

They have found a spot off the Pacific coast where the ocean is two and a half miles deep, and our duty as a public vandalist requires us to call Sergeant Bates' attention to the spot.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS

The following, taken from the New York [illegible] of the 19th inst., is interesting:

One of our correspondents [illegible] published statement of the amount [illegible] annually consumed in the United States. He says that he has learned the figures from official sources, and that he presented them in the following form, so that even the casual reader may see how large [illegible] and relatively [illegible] the traffic in intoxicating liquors is in this country. Statistics showing the amount of money spent for the [illegible] the United States [illegible] during [illegible] and distilled and [illegible] Brewed and fermented liquors [illegible] Total [illegible]

THE AMOUNT SPENT [illegible]

New York	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]
California	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]
District of Columbia	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]
District of Columbia	[illegible]

Total [illegible]

Add to this $800,000,000 [illegible] cost of liquor [illegible] crimes [illegible] Court [illegible] [illegible] part by internal [illegible] and we have [illegible] means sum of $1,571,491,665.

The cost of flour and meal [illegible] $ 70,000,000
The cost of cotton goods [illegible] 110,000,000
The cost of boots and shoes [illegible] 100,000,000
The cost of clothing [illegible] 80,000,000
The cost of woolen goods [illegible] 60,000,000
The cost of newspapers and job printing [illegible] 40,000,000

Total [illegible] $ 800,000,000

There were 140,000 licensed liquor saloons in the United States each having (estimated) forty daily customers, making 5,600,000 drinkers who thus estimated spent their money during the year in the following proportions:

Drinkers	100,000	spent $1,000 each	$100,000,000
Drinkers	100,000	spent 800 each	80,000,000
Drinkers	100,000	spent 700 each	70,000,000
Drinkers	100,000	spent 600 each	60,000,000
Drinkers	100,000	spent 500 each	50,000,000
Drinkers	1,000,000	spent 400 each	400,000,000
Drinkers	1,000,000	spent 300 each	300,000,000
Drinkers	1,000,000	spent 200 each	200,000,000
Drinkers	1,000,000	spent 150 each	150,000,000
Drinkers	1,000,000	spent 75 each	75,000,000
Total	600,000		Total $1,575,000,000

The quantity of distilled fermented and brewed liquors [illegible] long and if all the drinkers could be placed in procession, five abreast, they would make an army 140 miles long and if [illegible] part the use of spirituous liquors were [illegible] we should see a suicide at every five miles and 500 funerals per day and if all the places where intoxicating liquors are sold were placed in rows in direct line, they would make a street 100 miles long.

There were 400,000 more persons engaged in the liquor business in the United States than in preaching the Gospel and school teaching put [illegible] the effects of intoxicating drinks 150,000 are annually sent to prisons, 150,000 to drunkards' graves and 300,000 children are reduced to want. The total number of persons engaged in the business is 800,000 of which 50,000 are employed in making and selling annually 90,000,000 barrels of beer.

It is estimated that the clergy of the United States costs annually $12,000,000 the lawyers criminals prisons etc. $80,000,000 and intoxicating liquors as before said $1,474,000,000.

The State of Pennsylvania spent during the year 1870 for liquors of all kinds, $115,661,000 and for schools and teaching $8,865,720. She had engaged in the liquor business 75,800 persons, 16,570 school teachers and 24,000 criminals—four fifths of whom were made so by strong drink.

The city of Philadelphia had 4,100 licensed places and spent for intoxicating drinks $30,000,000 in one year. Chicago had 900 liquor saloons and spent for intoxicating liquors $11,000,000. Newark had 81 drinking saloons and spent for strong drinks $4,000,000.

The city of New York had 7,000 licensed drinking saloons which if placed in rows in direct lines would make a street like Broadway thirteen miles long. She spent for intoxicating liquors $60,000,000 during the year 1870 and there were employed in the business 5,000 persons. She had 150 churches and chapels and there were employed in preaching and teaching the people and private schools 1,000 persons all of which to support cost $1,000,000. The total sum invested in the liquor business of the United States amounted to $1,000,000,000 and the manufacturing business $80,000,000 and the banking business $80,000,000. The Public Department cost $100,000,000 and in public amusements $5,000,000 were spent. The total [illegible] $2,000,000,000 and the daily consumption of [illegible] was $5,000,000. There were 1,000 arrests for intoxication and suicides in direct and 50,000 persons were in institutions under care of the Commissioners of Charities.

THE TEMPERANCE SIMOON

[illegible] THE CLERGY IN NEW YORK—AT HARLEY HILL—A BRIEF HISTORY.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Harry Hill's famous dancing saloons, No. 147 and 149 Houston street, presented a lively enough appearance last night. Dancers and drinkers were in full force, and the former had even more than their usual vivacity. Harry himself was on hand at about 10 o'clock, and in front of the [illegible] in the office and [illegible] the usual [illegible] and relatives [illegible] the [illegible] liquors is on this [illegible] statistic showing the [illegible] the United States [illegible] the worst [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 5, 1874

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

The unusual activity of the opposition to the traffic in intoxicating beverages at the present time throughout the entire length and breadth of the Republic is very remarkable. Never before has the whole of the great American community been aroused at the same moment to make a vigorous onslaught upon the evil of intemperance. There have been temperance excitements as there have been excitements upon other subjects, but they have hitherto been confined to comparatively limited districts and to a very considerable degree confined to persons who were connected with some of the various temperance societies. The agitation at this time is in the hands of all classes of Christian people and the temperance societies so far as can be judged from outward appearances, are playing no prominent part in the matter. Of course the sentiment which has culminated in the demonstrations now going on has been worked up partially, if not mainly, through the agency of the temperance societies, but that sentiment has become more nearly universal in its moderate forms and more aggressive in its more advanced development than the societies could have dreamed was possible.

Nor is the agitation more remarkable for its extent than some of the features which distinguish it from all those that have gone before it in its methods of action. The circulation of pledge of abstinence for signatures by the community at large though not very common, is not new, but the separate pledge for dealers in liquors and for other special classes is a new feature, and the visits of ladies to the saloons for the purpose of singing and prayer, are not only novel but remarkable. The commingling of religious zeal with the sentiment of opposition to intemperance and to all use of spirituous liquors, has brought about these demonstrations, and they will last till the religious element in the temperance sentiment sinks again to its wonted level, or till the obnoxious traffic is suppressed. If the latter result does not come before a great while, it is safe to predict the former will.

It is difficult to imagine that any good good citizen does not sympathize with this movement so far as to desire the suppression of intemperance. The evils of this vice the misery it entails upon the present and future generations, the burden of taxation, which in one way and another it lays upon the labor and enterprise of the whole community—all these are but too well known to every one—alas! how bitterly known to many! To the use of strong drink may be traced more crime and misery, more pauperism and insanity in Christian countries, than to any other source or all others combined. It were better for the world that every ounce of spirits in existence were destroyed, and that the knowledge of the art of making them perish forever, than that the ruin for the benefits it may confer as a medical agent can never compensate for the evil it does.

But many reflecting persons, who heartily approve of the movement in its general features, and who sincerely desire it to succeed, will question the propriety of, or the permanent benefit to be derived from the holding of prayer meetings in saloons or on the sidewalks adjacent. There is manifestly an inherent impropriety in the act of entering the business house of any man against his will, and holding religious services there; such an impropriety as can not be overcome, not by the strongest moral considerations and the probability of great results in the way of promoting the desired reform. And there is a feeling in the minds of many devout people that prayer, in its true spirit, as it is offered in the closet, at the family altar, or in the house of God is a different thing from prayer *at* a saloon keeper. If this is to be a repetition of the miracle of overthrowing Jerusalem by the blowing of horns and the breaking of earthen pitchers, then may it be abundantly successful, but if when the excitement passes away the rum-sell is still at his business the rum drinkers still walking into the pit, and prayer less a sacred thing in the estimation of mankind then will there be cause of regret for a great loss, as well as rejoicing at whatsoever good the other agencies of temperance reform may have accomplished.

We are not writing against this temperance movement, but we are no doubt writing that which will be misunderstood and condemned by many very excellent persons who are engaged in the crusade, or encouraging those engaged. We only hope that time may prove that we and not they, are in error, that our thoughts and not their faith, are without foundation.

NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN

The Democratic State Convention made a very proper beginning when it declared in favor of the modification of the fee bill so as to make the pay of Clerks and Sheriffs only such an amount as will compensate them reasonably for the services they render. In some counties the fees of each of these offices amount to many thousands of dollars per annum, while in others owing to the small amount of business done by them their pay is much less than the proceeds of a year's work in any other legitimate business. In order that justice in this matter may be done in the premises, where it is found that large sums are being drawn by officers it will be necessary to look into the question in regard to the business of the counties and then distribute the law so that the fees of the offices in such counties will yield some other officers in different compensations in different counties and we know no reason why the same should not be the case with Clerks, Sheriffs and all other officers whose duties are different in different counties. A man is not that who has a very large sum of money can afford to give better business proportionably than one who has a small trade, and while the fees of each office are true of each of the offices of

whether officers or private individuals.

The officers are not to be blamed for accepting the remuneration offered them by the law. It is the fault of the Legislatures that pass the laws and the Governors who approve them that the business of the community is taxed two or three times as much as it should be, some of the most popular Democratic papers in the State have published very calumnious articles on the management of the Government Printing Office. And deponent believes that the *Chronicle* was actuated by motives of revenge. We cannot get at the probable result of this shabby proceeding. Most likely the Senate will spend a few hours discussing the matter and then mean something like $50,000 more or less to the taxpayers. Perhaps a Committee to investigate the finances of Louisiana will be appointed. Brother Harlan's righteousness can't stand many more investigations. We hope he will pay that little $2.50 to Mr. Clapp.

The Goodrich murder mystery has again come to the surface. Lizzie L. King, alias Kate Stoddard, who is now confined in Rock Island jail charged with the murder of Charles Goodrich in March 1873, published a long statement purporting to contain all that she retired early. He was reading a paper in the dining room. She had slept over two hours, when she was awakened by a pistol shot. She dressed herself, went down stairs and found Goodrich lying on the floor with his own revolver at his feet. For some time she thought he had committed suicide, but subsequent developments led her to believe that he had been murdered. She denies that she ever confessed to the murder and declares that she never had seen Lucette Myers until the latter appeared as a witness. This is the gist of her story. We cannot see that it adds any item of importance to the literature of the Goodrich murder. Before the Spanish Main has been arrested for some time, and people are beginning to lose interest in the affair.

For some time past the Washington *Chronicle* and Mr. Clapp the gentleman who runs the Agricultural Report factory and who is commonly known as Government Printer, have not been on the best of terms. The *Chronicle* has been waltzing into Clapp at a lively rate and Clapp has just begun to respond. In the Senate two weeks ago Mr. Anthony presented an affidavit signed by H. E. Clapp clerk in the Government printing office in which the affiant declares that on January 1st the business managers of the *Chronicle* persuaded him (C) to lend to that enterprising sheet 10 reams of printing paper valued at $231 60 and that although the borrowers promised to replace the loan immediately they have not done so "and deponent expects to replace said paper from his own purse as he had no authority to make said loan." Clapp goes on to say that a short time ago the *Chronicle* sent to his office a bill for a very small job amounting to over $100 and that he refused to pay it whereupon the *Chronicle* published a very calumnious article on the management of the Government Printing Office. And deponent believes that the *Chronicle* was actuated by motives of revenge. We cannot get at the probable result of this shabby proceeding. Most likely the Senate will spend a few hours discussing the matter and then mean something like $50,000 more or less to the taxpayers. Perhaps a Committee to investigate the finances of Louisiana will be appointed. Brother Harlan's righteousness can't stand many more investigations. We hope he will pay that little $2.50 to Mr. Clapp.

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Capt. Wilkins Evans a prominent manufacturer of Pittsburg (Penn.) has commenced a suit for libel against Commodore W. S. Kountz a wealthy steamboat owner of the same State. The action is to be based on an article published in Donn Piatt's *City* of the 8th inst. in which it was charged that Evans robbed the Government of half a cargo of Union quinine goods while in transit on one of his boats. Kountz is known to the public as a commander of the steamboat fleet under Grant at Cairo in 1861. A correspondent unearths this anecdote of President Lincoln and one of the parties to the suit:

It is said that Kountz visited Washington shortly after the battle of Belmont in which Grant was repulsed by the rebel army and in conversation with President Lincoln he intimated that Grant was drunk at the time. To this the President replied that if he knew where Grant got his whisky he would order a barrel of it sent to each of the Union Generals.

In the last will and testament of Senator Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Edward L. Pierce and Francis V. Balch are named executors. A Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* speaking of the elegant taste which was evident in every part of Senator Sumner's home says:

He decorated certain rooms of which I understood at his death by many warm friends of his such a style as to make them objects of interest. Among the curiosities which valued very highly is the Bible used by Burns when he wrote his immortal "Pilgrims of Judea." In this the autograph of Burns will be the strength and all of the Scotch bard's handwriting. Another valuable literary curiosity is the manuscript poem of Burns's which he sent Walter Scott. This was presented to Mr. Sumner by [illegible] to which what was presented by him. The [illegible] is remarkably neat and plain and [illegible] carefully executed [illegible] hand.

In consequence of the continued [illegible] Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds [illegible] to the Committee on Appropriations [illegible] with the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds [illegible] Treasury Department the only Western [illegible] Senate [illegible] Western [illegible] Senate [illegible] Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds [illegible] Committee on Appropriations

TION AND COMMISSION

A. B. RICHARDSON,

UCTIONEER

R OF FRONT AND OAK STS

Auction Sales

L ESTATE CROCKERY GENERAL MD
CHANDELIERS AND HORSES

Days---Wednesday and Saturday

At Private Sale.

ssortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS
eral advances made on Consignments
ties declining Housekeeping Outfits
ll purchase Second Hand Furniture
A B RICHARDSON Auctioneer

egular and Peremptory Sale

OF

REAL ESTATE,

RNITURE, GROCERIES,

ERAL MERCHANDISE, ETC.

will sell at my Auction Salesroom, on

ATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1874

At 10 o'clock A M

REAL ESTATE.

ree fine Lots 1 4 situated on Flask
Clay and Market streets together with
le Dwelling, Houses containing 8 ro
all hard finished two good Wood-sheds
pipes on the premises
perfect Terms Cash

ALSO

FARMING LANDS

E quarter of section Thirty one (31) Tow
N R 2 east of the Willamette Meridian
ing 160 acres
bove described land is located in Yamhi
Oregon

GROCERIES.

s Candles
gs 8 1 Syrup
s C C Soap
s I X L Soap
L B Soap

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

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HOME

UAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

and Marine Insurance

ital $1,000,000

H. REDINGTON ... President
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LAND P Wasserman C H Lewis, B Goldsmith, D Maclay Lloyd Brook.
M ... L V Cross
NY ... J A Craig
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STON ... J Lovejoy

HAMILTON BOYD

Agent for Oregon and Washington Territory

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLUE LICK

WHISKEY.

AVING BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENT
for the above celebrated brand of Kentucky
key I am in receipt of an invoice of
rels, half barrels and cases which I am
l to offer to the trade at obdurate

H. FLECKENSTEIN,

SOLE AGENT

olesale Dealer in Wines and Liquors

No 147 First, near Taylor street.

NOTICE.

AS COME TO THE NOTICE OF THE
rsigned that parties in this city are offering
customers a cheap grade of Sewing Machines
es at greatly reduced rates and desire
notice that on and after this date we will
ponsible for the working of our respective
nes, if needles of a cheaper inferior quality
ought (and used) from parties not dealing
uchines
local and canvassing agents are all supplied
Genuine Needles Manufactured by the
Companies we have the honor to represent.
Respectfully

JAS B LOOMIS
Agent Florence Machine
McKIBBIN & DAVIDSON
Agents Wheeler & Wilson
ALBERT VALE
Agent New Wilson
NEWPORT & DAVIS
Agent The Howe Machine Co
M W PARSONS
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riage and Wagon Makers

E SHOEING AND GENERAL JOBBING
Promptly attended to

AIN & ORNAMENTAL

ch, Carriage and Sign Painting

Executed by

F. PEARSON, Practical Painter

HOP---Second st bet Stark and Oak

$22 PER TON!

PRICE REDUCED!

OIL MEAL

most profitable feed for stock of all kinds

OY being fully equal to THREE

TONS OF BRAN!

PIONEER OIL CO

Salem Oregon

RONIZE HOME MANUFACTURE

SLIE & DAVIDSON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

s, Sash, Blinds, Frames

ters, Brackets and all kinds of

Scroll Sawing.

NG THE BEST FACILITIES AND THE
improved work in machinery
agent of the above articles can offer
duce the cost of
ES UNPOLISHED DOOR
GUM & VARNISHED CEDAR DOOR
LINGS, CAPITALS, MOULDINGS, Balusters
TURN Newels, Brackets, &c.
ers Building Material of every description

Bros Mill and Factory,

ner Second and Taylor sts Portland

NCING SCHOOL

the reception of visitors
the Class on Monday and Thursday evenings
dress Assembly on Saturday evening

Y DRY GOODS---BLANKETS Quilts
Comforts Bed Spreadings, all widths
Cotton Lace Curtains
Damask Table Linens & Napkins
Parlor Goods For sale by
JOHN WILSON
10 Third St

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 19TH 1874

CITY.

BATTLE OF TEMPERANCE.—The prayer meetings held in the Taylor Street Church in behalf of the temperance cause under the auspices of the Women's Temperance League still continue to attract mighty crowds to those earnest attendants upon the prayerful exercises. Last evening the house was crowded with an interested audience. The usual order of the devotional exercises was observed, and one of the most probably and interesting sessions of prayer was experienced since the inauguration of these meetings. Truly it is an interesting time to attend a meeting, for the whole city is shocked and the evening's work clearly evidences the influence of the mighty movement now fully alive in the midst of us. The importance of the work before the people, Songs of praise were sung, fervent prayers were offered up, and strong earnest and eloquent appeals were made. Although the movement was inaugurated under many discouragements and has been met in the face and teeth from the most unique and defiant opposition, it appears to those who deal in intoxicating beverages, as the champions against by their persistent determination, unwavering, purpose, and unfaltering trust in the assurance of prayer, that they intend to fight the battle through and victory or defeat. To-day and the succeeding days meetings will be resumed.

DRY DOCK.—Advertisements in papers in San Francisco announce that the steamer *Fair Tabor* would leave from that port for Portland last Saturday. The press of this city readily took up the refrain and gave publicity to the fact. But it seems after all that the announcement was premature for up to the present writing not a single word has been received as to the promised sailing of the vessel by telegraph or otherwise. It is not at all probable that the *Tabor* has sailed for if she had the telegraph would certainly have announced the fact ere this. Yesterday we had some conversation with a gentleman who was a passenger on the *Ajax*. He informs us that prior to the sailing of the *Ajax* from San Francisco learning that the *Tabor* was to be put on as an opposition steamer and that fares were to be reduced made application on board that vessel for a ticket. He was informed that they were not ready just then to accommodate him but if he would call around again they would sell him a ticket. He did so but on calling at a later hour was informed that a compromise was effected between the two companies and that the *Tabor* would not sail at all for Portland. When the *Ajax* sailed the gentleman says the *Tabor* was lying at the Mission street wharf, and to all appearances would not sail. From this we should infer that the hopes so often expressed that we would soon have an opposition line is not likely to be realized for the present.

NEW PROPELLER.—The hull for a new propeller now lies at the foot of I street and will be ready for the reception of the machinery and boiler in a few days. This craft is owned by Mr Jas Williams who lives down the Columbia, and will be used in carrying salmon about in connection with the fisheries. The boat is 36 feet long 12 feet beam and four feet hold, and has a registered capacity of about five tons. The hull and deck have been finished and painted, and the upper works will soon be commenced. The machinery is being built at the Willamette Iron Works and will be finished by the last of the present week. The engines—there will be two—are of 8-inch bore and 8 inch stroke. Steam will be generated by two small boilers, each 8 feet long, 30 inches in diameter, with 64 tubes each 2½ inches in diameter. The propeller is 5 feet in diameter, with three flukes. Within three weeks from date the little craft will be ready for service.

O F M COMPANY.—The Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Company lately organized in our city, are proposing to begin at once the enterprises in contemplation. Gentlemen connected with the Company will sail on the *Ajax* for San Francisco to-morrow to select from the best factory in that city a complete stock of carpets, oil-cloths curtains etc embracing everything in that line. They will also make arrangements to receive such goods hereafter directly from manufacturers at the East and in Europe. The have already ordered the machinery complete for their new steam factory and it will soon be here ready to set up, when the Company will immediately begin the manufacture of furniture of every description. Success to bonâ fide manufactures.

SOLD OUT.—The French bric-a-brac concerning which so much has been said of late has again changed hands, or rather the ownership has been concentrated. On Tuesday we learn the transfer was made. Mr George W Hume we understand is now the sole owner and proprietor of the *Sale* having purchased the interests held by the other seven owners. The vessel will be brought up to this harbor in a few days where she will be recaulked rigged tightened up and rendered perfectly seaworthy. It is Mr Hume's intention to load the *Sale* with bulk for San Francisco. The terms of the sale are private and we are not at liberty to state the purchase price.

SURPRISED ALL ROUND.—Our young friend Wm A Hart, who returned on the last steamer, was very agreeably surprised last evening. About half past 8 o'clock the Portland Band filed into the street in full ceremonious manner and without saying a word, began to play a number of lively airs. He did not exactly know the tune but of course he but Tom Parrott assured him it was all right. No offense was intended the band simply took that method of welcoming his return. Billy smiled audibly blushed, and passed the cigars around. The scene was a success and all the crowd went away well pleased.

THREE SHORT LIFE.—One man who loses his dimes and dollars with great unconcern resolved to be liberal yesterday. He had the fever and was highly elated about the time the ladies made their appearance at one of the saloons. He invited a friend to take a social accidental observing a third party who was in data bound to treat he did. In making sure that he had spoken to the latter quadate for some. They drank as they drank before and although [illegible] was short lived he was happy. How he slept last night we will leave reader to determine.

STEAM ENGINES.—Referred to several times in these columns for the construction of a new steamboat leaving the city pay on the waters of the Straits of Juan de Fuca this season. Work on the hull of the craft has already been completed. The engines, which were cast at the Willamette Iron Works are receiving the finishing touches and will be ready to ship next week. All the steam connections will be made here, but the boiler is being constructed by Scow.

AT LEE'S CHAPEL.—Preparations are being made at Lee's Chapel in connection with the meet on next Friday (to-morrow) evening for the purpose of securing an organization in all its phases and objects. The Executive Committee has prepared measures to initiate the organization and invite all who are in favor of the temperance question. The work will be made a success.

SAFEL [illegible].—Mr Robert Leslie, but Mr White [illegible] mountain, well known in this city and vicinity, and undertaking will [illegible] deceased [illegible] mouths ago. The funeral [illegible] Mr Moore, well known [illegible] residing in Pittsburg.

SCHOOL ELECTION.—[illegible] to-morrow [illegible] notice is hereby given to the voters of said district that an election will be held at Mason Hall on the 4th day of April whereat one school director will be elected for the ensuing term. The polls will be opened at 2 o'clock and close at 8 P M.

OUR THANKS.—The East Portland Band under the efficient leadership of Thomas Parrott, will accept the compliments of the Oregonian office for a number of unsurpassed airs which they discoursed in their most approved style last evening. The boys have been [illegible] grow less.

LOT OF INTERMENT.—The remains of the unfortunate man Hough who it was found some time since near the head of Sauvie's Island having destroyed his life while in a fit of despondency were exhumed by some of his friends and brought to the city a few days since. They were privately consigned to the earth and proceeded to Salem yesterday morning where they will be interred in the upper world's acre.

OPERA HOUSE.—A meeting recently held by the Directors of the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Company caused a flower to wilt and left Mr Kaiser Vice President. Mr Kaiser's secretary. This company proposes to commence operations about the first of next month.

DISSOLUTION.—Dissolution notice in another column of the firm of Hirsch & Co.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain mortgage executed by Thomas Hunt and Clara Hunt his wife to the undersigned [illegible] Hunt has made default in the payment of the sum of [illegible] supposed that he was [illegible] with her [illegible].

INVADING THE SALOONS

Yesterday the second day of the crusade upon the saloons, a larger crowd assembled on the streets to witness the movements of the ladies who had labored for two or three hours the day previous in two saloons with little success. Shortly after eleven o'clock the same ladies thirteen in number appeared on First street. The Cosmopolitan saloon first and Alder streets was the objective point and the hour selected was the luchest of the day at this large and elegant establishment. Mr Green was in waiting and received the ladies in the politest manner possible. The entrance was occupied and the usual exercises were proceeded with. An immense crowd gathered in the street and as a back door afforded entrance to the saloon many took advantage of the open door to gain admittance. The bar keepers had their hands full almost every man in the saloon stepping up to the bar and taking a round after round of liquor and bumpers at that. A brisker trade was never driven at the Cosmopolitan than during this brief period of prayer. There was no loud talk no jeering, nor any demonstration upon the part of those present. Mr Green paid special attention to prevent it. A saloon keeper who had used some unbecoming remarks relative to the ladies was quickly rebuked by Mr Green and deservedly so. Pendleton had referred to has done everything to ingratiate himself and unexpectedly to many who had thought better of him. Gaining warm friends and the proprietors of saloons who act with due regard to decency by nothing by carrying out that principle. The devotional exercises in the doorway having come to a close the ladies were politely invited to the billiard room up stairs and the invitation was accepted. Here seats were provided and once more the ladies entered into the work by offering up prayer singing and delivering earnest addresses to the large number who had by this time gathered about the spacious apartment. The bar in this room was besieged until drinks of every quality and in large quantities were gulped down by a number of persons. After remaining some twenty minutes the ladies wended their way through the main saloon to the street. The crowd not expecting a meeting to be held at that time did not follow the procession but lingered about the streets in anticipation of another demonstration later in the day. The ladies returned to the Methodist Church and shortly after 2 o'clock by a written invitation (whether sent by the saloon keeper or not we could not say) they with an additional force of four or five women marched to the Postoffice Exchange kept by K Seth. This is a jobbing house where samples are kept and those indulging can select from the shelves to suit their tastes. The bar room being cleared the customary routine of singing praying and remonstrating was observed. Meanwhile the room in front filled with men prominent among whom were dealers in liquors who on each previous occasion occupied positions of prominence and urged others to imbibe freely for the time. The spectators observed these men particularly. It certainly did not reflect credit upon them and their better course would have been to remain at home instead of heading the crowd and making a fool of the course taken by the women. Meeting on the honor business can command respect if the will but if they (only) view however just the course begun on Tuesday and which we have just referred to friend who have heretofore stood by them. Men who have acted in a manner towards the ladies as to be lauded for their actions. Nothing is gained by anyone who by his utmost to injure the women engaged in temperance work. The proprietor of the saloon visited [illegible] drinks unpaid for [illegible] granted that the proprietor [illegible] some things on the occasion. The fact may [illegible] anxious to have the ladies call again if [illegible] as follows. The [illegible] process after a visit of [illegible] As the procession moved [illegible] evidently with a view to [illegible] also on First street and [illegible] once followed. He [illegible] up Second street, thence to Morrison to Front to the Methodist Church the followers being augmented by additions at every corner. This closed the noon work for the day. We [illegible] the crusade will renew their efforts to win converts to the temperance cause [illegible] by making calls on saloons not already visited so far they have not been successful [illegible] the mode of procedure against the dealers and manufacturers in this community.

AN OLD PIONEER

Sometime since [illegible] who was [illegible] pioneer in the State and well [illegible] never fully settled. All this time [illegible] tenant Chapman [illegible] ran made [illegible] letters [illegible] he called [illegible] improvements [illegible] Mr [illegible] Hinman [illegible] D Munson [illegible] looking old Scotchman with [illegible] now [illegible] to have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 26 1874

A MILD MANNERED MAN

A certain mining superintendent on the Comstock range Nevada who shall be nameless here has the smoothest way of saying all manner of unpleasant things of any man above the sod He may be said to roll the very things of the world as he moves along through it The superintendent never notices things as rough for any one where he can just as well make them smooth As an instance, he had some men working in a drift in his mine who were inclined to take things easy Visiting them he examined the rock in the face of the drift saying

'My dear boys this rock seems very hard'

"Very hard" said they

It's too bad, too bad that it should be so hard said he slowly making a mark on the rock in the face of the drift Terrible work to get it out," added he

"Terrible" they said

Too bad' said she, "but to the best you can, my children'

The next day he again made his appearance in the drift Examining the rock in its face, he saw that no perceptible advance had been made here all his mark.

"Yes,' said he, that rock is as hard as ever."

'No change said the men

'Well well, it's too bad that we can get no change The rock is so hard that I hardly know what we shall do It's hard on you, my children, but I hope it will not worry you much longer Take care of yourselves" And up to the surface he goes, finds his foreman, and thus addresses him

'See here, those infernal loafing devils in that southeast drift hadn't made two inches in the last two days Curse such men When they come up give them their time."

Strolling along C street during the afternoon, the superintendent meets the 'children" of the southeast drift, who have received their walking papers and are starting out in search of new worlds to conquer"

The superintendent is greatly surprised

Why, hello' my children, what are you doing up here at this time of day? Has anything happened at the mine?"

"No," said they, "nothing the matter, but the foreman has discharged us"

"Discharged you, my children I don't know what I shall do with that foreman I never get a set of good, industrious men but he goes and discharges them. Too bad, too bad, the way he uses me. Discharged my best men, and the rock in the drift so hard, too' What I am to do now I don't know Well, well good by, my children, we all have little trials in this world"

GOLCONDA

TOMBS OF THE KINGS.

Beautiful indeed are the environs of Golconda, adorned with the tombs of her former rulers! Magnificent mausoleums of marble and gold—marble wrought with the finest chiseling—wood work where the delicate tracery of the carver is covered over with rich gold, so that the whole seems as if wrought in the priceless gold mines of the world The architecture of these noble monuments of olden times although neither Ionic, Gothic, nor Corinthian, is at once impressive and effective In fact, all the monuments of the Hindoos seem calculated to inspire the beholder with awe and admiration. While the domes of their buildings do not compare in symmetry and geometrical accuracy of measurement with the far-famed dome of St Peter's yet the eye of the beholder is dazzled, and after gazing in mute admiration upon them for hours he turns away dissatisfied only to look back again

There are many tombs near Golconda Twelve of these, however, are lofty and sublime in appearance, and when their domes are gilded by the rays of the setting sun, and the scene is rendered lively by the presence of a caravan of camels, loaded with the rich treasures of the Eastern world, men dressed in gay costume, or resplendent with the glitter of burnished armor, truly we may say "Golconda' thy diamonds glitter in the mines, but even on the surface are gems of priceless value!"

When you look upon the tomb of Hyder Ali the splendid pile of building will remind you of one of the most remarkable men, for such he really was Its occupant rose from a situation of the most absolute obscurity, and gradually passing, as by an inclined plane, to the command of the army, he deposed the Rajah Xunjerej, and was chosen to govern the destinies of India Hyder Ali died at the advanced age of eighty

THE OLDEST FORTIFICATION IN AMERICA —The Spanish Fort of San Juan de Puros, now called fort Marion, at St Augustine, Fla, is the oldest fortification on the Western continent still used as a place of defence. It covers about an acre of ground, and would accommodate a garrison of 1,000 men, with 100 guns. It was begun in 1520 and completed in 1756, the Indians being compelled to do the labor of building Over the entrance is the Spanish coat-of-arms and the name of the then Governor, the chief engineer of the works, and the date of the completion of the fort In 1835 a dungeon was discovered by the caving of a wall from above and in it were two iron cages, just large enough to admit the body of a man and each contained a human skeleton Who the victims were there is no tradition to tell In one of the dungeons Osceola was chained, previous to his removal to Fort Moultrie. The fort is now garrisoned by an old sergeant

A MOCK TEMPERANCE CRUSADE —There was a burlesque crusade in Chattanooga a few nights ago The *Commercial* says The chaplain had the book for signatures, made of the backs of an old book with a deck of cards distributed and pasted on the inside Each signature would select his favorite card and sign his name They visited all of the saloons, and upon entering would sing, 'Dot Leetle German Band,' the chaplain would call for signers, after which they would all take a drink, singing, Oh, how I love Jesus,' and then join in prayer The shocking mockery ended in a row and fight The knife was promiscuously used, but the parties were arrested before a fatal wound was inflicted. One of them was found to have a large pistol concealed about his clothes

PLAN FOR TALKING WITH THE WISE MEN IN VENUS—Signaling between the earth and the planet Venus is a suggestion made in all good faith by a French astronomer, M Charles Cros, who considers the coming transit of Venus to be a good opportunity for ascertaining whether there are inhabitants on that planet, and if so, entering into relations with them He says "It is possible that Venus is inhabited, that among its inhabitants are astronomers that the latter judge the passage of their planet across the solar disc to be an object to excite our curiosity finally, it is possible that these *savants* will strive in some way to make signals to us at the precise moment when they might suppose that many telescopes will be leveled at their planet'

Mr Secretary Robeson will give his antaloons a marine hitch, gaily waltz upon the rostrum of Lafayette college, and deliver the commencement oration next June.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

WEDNESDAY EVENG March 25 1874

Gold in New York 112¾

Portland Legal Tenders, buying 89 selling 90

Gold bars are quotable at 19@20 off for fine

Exchange on New York ½ per cent. premium for currency and ¼ per cent premium for gold

Exchange on San Francisco at ½ off par for sight drafts

What is expected by mail advices from San Francisco [illegible] of treasury Colorado and [illegible]

The [illegible] has [illegible] that [illegible] immediately [illegible] Government The effect [illegible] impression extent [illegible] that [illegible] weeks [illegible] will bring back into circulation [illegible] of the portion [illegible] large supplies [illegible] all [illegible] [illegible] funds will be fully adequate to the current [illegible] from certain parts of the Pacific [illegible] and Brokers had more favor in the market than they have [illegible] At the bank the usual rates are maintained on the ground that they lend readily [illegible] with the [illegible] year round and in seasons when they could get [illegible] the open market.

The Wool and Test of Currency.

An interesting but not new [illegible] currency question [illegible] correspondent of the New York *Post* which has received [illegible] attention in this office for the [illegible] December 18 it was estimated that the 16 or 18 millions [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] in use in the [illegible] making, vessels, ships and [illegible] boats [illegible] about $2,000,000 The *Post*'s correspondent however prints an elaborate table to show that the average loss has been over one per cent per annum on the entire volume of paper currency and so figures up a total loss of $7 000 000 in the twelve years since 1862 and to sustain this position refers to Treasurer Spinner's report for 1865 in which after stating the amount of U S currency outstanding at the close of the fiscal year November 1 1865 (721 691 [illegible] he says From this amount there should be allowed a large margin for notes of all kinds that have been destroyed and lost and that will never be presented for redemption Referring to the issue of postage currency he states that these facts would seem to indicate that nearly the whole of this issue originally amounting to $20 21 [illegible] that still exists has been redeemed and that probably about $9 000 000 has been destroyed and can be fairly deducted from the actual circulation of the fractional currency and that the national indebtedness is reduced by that amount

The loss on this $40 000 000 of fractional currency is over 33½ per cent on the amount issued

European Grain Markets

From our latest exchanges we gather the following in relation to the grain markets of Europe

MARCH 13—London—Carriers off coast wheat and corn improving Carriers on passage wheat still dull Mark Lane—Wheat and corn firm dearer, good cargoes No 2 spring wheat [illegible] good cargoes California wheat off coast [illegible] good cargoes Amherst mixed corn off coast [illegible] to 10 farthings on full shipment in April and May 45s 6d English country markets wheat rain dear French do rising Liverpool—Wheat dearer mixed corn easier California club wheat 12s 8d@12s 9d white 12s 6d@12s 10d

The *Mark Lane Express* of the 16th inst says

When we come to [illegible] we find our deliveries increasingly short being 1 100 qrs less than the small ones of last week and about 5 000 qrs below the week [illegible] unless foreign supplies come freely in the season's end we may yet [illegible] In Paris the flour trade has again given way and dearly [illegible] of about 2s per sack and wheat could not be sold without risking about its loss but in several of the provincial markets there has been a rise to the same extent native supplies being so short [illegible] only a repeat of the difficulties and an arrange of conditions which [illegible] rates—though Hungarian mills to have been forced to pay them again to meet their engagements while the German Dutch and Belgian markets also little change but trade has been inactive The effect of the late monetary crisis in New York is still seen in a greater sensitiveness to English advices though with [illegible] Spring wheat at 38s we do not see the probability of much further change San Francisco has noted a decline of 3s It is therefore to American that we shall have principally to look to make up our deficit and as lately half our foreign arrivals has proceeded from this source we may not be disappointed Should however further English supplies become less and less and give the impression to foreign holders that we are nearing exhaustion, little would be thought of present stocks, and a fair run of business mark the season closed at better prices especially should any future weather be of an untoward character

The rise foreshadowed by the *New York Express* has not yet been experienced in Wheat but in Corn the advance in Liverpool has been from 6s 6d per quarter on March 6th to 10s per quarter on March 13th

The New York *Bulletin* of the 9th says

The European grain markets are beginning to be more or less alive to the prospective heavy drafts on India account According to the last *Mark Lane Express* the country markets are beginning to harden in France there is a pause in the decline in Belgium prices are recovering while in Holland and Italy, at Odessa and Algeria rates keep high both of Wheat and Rye as well as of Maize These taken in connection are significant facts and can scarcely be received with indifference by those who are endeavoring to forecast the future of the markets here

Miscellaneous.

The French bark Henry Sempe was chartered in San Francisco last week to load wheat at the port for Cork at £1 12s 6d a reduction on former rates of about 7s 6d

There was an increase of discharged tonnage in San Francisco last week by about 6 000 tons the total number of disengaged vessels in that port on the 20th being 1[illegible] with an aggregate capacity of 10 8 [illegible] tons

Free trade is evidently in disrepute in Canada the resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of the manufacturers at Toronto being emphatic in demanding a higher tariff The manufacturers complain that the 20 and 25 per cent duties of the tariff of 1870 were lowered to 15 per cent by that of 1873 and that they are now unable to contend against American and British competitors

The House Committee on Coinage after consulting with Dr Linderman Director of the Mint decided to report a bill abolishing the fee charged at the mints for coining gold and to establish assay offices at Chicago St Louis and Helena Montana

The Treasury Department has promulgated a ruling declaring that the ten days mentioned in the 34th section act of July 14 1870 in which imported merchandise can be forwarded to interior ports without appraisement under the provisions of said act may be properly regarded as ten working days

Apparently New York is all at sea, concerning its commercial status; and probably it is this fact that was in some measure inspired its opposition to the Centennial project, which would lift Philadelphia into increased prominence Thus the *Herald* says

Already the lack of terminal facilities has driven much of the commerce of New York to the opposite shores of New York harbor Except in a political sense all the shores of that harbor are equally parts of New York. It is possible however to destroy the harbor itself as constant efforts are making to destroy it Millions upon millions have been found necessary to bring a half mile channel to the Hudgate of New York to prevent further encroachments upon it Possibly the stupid selfishness which has thus driven trade from the island of New York may ultimately want to drive it away from New York altogether to cities which, the world can provide with docks fully to make up for the ungrateful mess of matter.

We have [illegible] orders to February 1 [illegible] The stock of [illegible] was reported to be [illegible] yesterday and the demand light No 1 was quoted at $1 66@1 70 and No 2 at $1 40@1 46 for jerks Quiet silver was firm at 87½ No 1 [illegible] No 1 White China [illegible] $1 60@1 90 No 1 White China [illegible] $1 90 @2 00 Cassia $13 60 Black Pepper 21 @21 60 Cloves $38 50@39 Firecrackers 75@7[illegible] Prepared Opium $20 The Sparrowhawk and Leonina had sailed for San Francisco leaving the [illegible] Taylor loading for this port Tonnage was plentiful and the demand light Exchange on London was quoted at 4 [illegible] Bar silver 10 percent premium Mexican Dollars 7 per cent premium premium United States Double Eagles $19 [illegible] each

The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce reports the deliveries of foreign goods for the six months ending December 31 1873 were valued at $6 [illegible] 800 mostly for Dry Goods Aside of that deposit out the largest item was $1 [illegible] 000 for Sugar The receipts of treasure for the same period were $10 000 000, including $1 097 300 from Europe and America The produce exports for the last six months of 1873 show a value of $11 [illegible] 400 of which 1 00 000 was for Silk $2 400 000 for silkworm Eggs and $5 [illegible] 000 for Tea The export of Treasure was noted as $8 [illegible] 800, including $1 [illegible] 600 to San Francisco and $3 [illegible] 800 to Europe The tonnage movement embraced 234 [illegible] 300 tons inward and 223 500 tons outward

Philadelphia Wool Market.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PHILADELPHIA March 24—Wool market is quiet and firm stock scarce Colorado washed 30@36c unwashed 21@23c extra and Merino pulled 34@36c No 1 and superfine pulled 34@36c Texas fine and medium 27@30c coarse 18@20c California fine and medium 24@26c coarse 22@23c

San Francisco Markets.

BY TELEGRAPH

SAN FRANCISCO March 25—Provisions—California bacon pobbling, 16@21½c Oregon 16@21c Lard [illegible] shoulders 9@12c California plain hams 12 [illegible] Eastern sugar cured [illegible] Ox smoked beef 9@11 California [illegible] Pork per [illegible] Eastern Mess [illegible] Hams in tierces, 12@14c in bags and bbls 13@14 in caddies and fancy pails Mess Beef 9@10 for bbls and $6 50@7 50 for half bbls Pork $18 per bbl for prime and $19 for prime mess $21 for clear and $22 for extra clear

Hops—Quiet and dull at 12½@13½

Wool—Fall shipping grades [illegible] choice clean for [illegible] selling 18@20c There have been about 10 000 lbs of fall on private terms [illegible] held and but little offering [illegible] and the season [illegible] Hides—Spanish [illegible] Tallow—Supreme [illegible] extra [illegible]

Wheat—[illegible] Shipping [illegible] Milling [illegible] Barley—[illegible] Oats—[illegible] Potatoes—Ordinary [illegible] Onions—[illegible]

Quicksilver—[illegible]

Coal—The market [illegible] Sales [illegible] Wellington [illegible] Nanaimo [illegible]

Freights—Grain [illegible] Lumber [illegible] Coal [illegible]

Exchange—Sterling [illegible] Francs [illegible] Commercial [illegible]

Dairy Produce—Good to choice [illegible] Cheese [illegible] Eggs [illegible]

Bullion—Gold bars [illegible] Silver [illegible]

Coin—[illegible]

Legal Tenders—[illegible]

Drafts—Sight [illegible] Time [illegible]

Shipping—Clearances [illegible] Vessels [illegible] Cargoes [illegible]

Freights—Wheat [illegible] Flour [illegible] Coal [illegible] Lumber [illegible]

Charters—[illegible]

Sales—[illegible]

Arrivals—[illegible]

Departures—[illegible]

Passengers—[illegible]

Mining Stocks—[illegible]

Miscellaneous—[illegible]

Shipping Intelligence.

The ship Queen Bee leaves this port [illegible] Liverpool [illegible]

The ship Dreadnaught which [illegible] from this port on the 18th made [illegible] good run She had on board [illegible] barrels of flour [illegible] sacks of barley [illegible] 900 bbls oil and [illegible] feet lumber

The bark Amelie Wes on [illegible] Out for Port Gamble [illegible] Henry Semple [illegible] the ways this spring [illegible] be discovered next week The vessel will [illegible] to load [illegible] for Europe.

The telegraph reports the arrival of the bark Hartshire at Liverpool March 2d She sailed from Newcastle November 26th with 2 [illegible] centals wheat value [illegible] sterling

BY TELEGRAPH

SAN FRANCISCO March 25 Arrived—Oriflamme from Portland Eastport Coos Bay Mary Taylor Port Discovery

Sailed Yesterday—Will Macy Hermann Wessel

San Francisco Stock Market

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SAN FRANCISCO March

Ophir	Bullwhacker
C & C	Bacon
B & B	Bullion
Savage	Utah
Ch Bar	California
Hale	Silver Hill
Jacket	Phillips
Imperial	Davidson
Empire	Spurgeon's Hat
Kentuck	Flat
Alpha	N Y Con
Belcher	Occidental
Confidence	Tyler
Con Virginia	Union Con
Sierra Nevada	Sutro
Daney	Woodville
Exchequer	Lady Washington
Segregated Belcher	Mint
Overman	Franklin
Justice	Kossuth
Succor	Rock Island
Caledonia	Ida
Potosi	Andes
Knickerbocker	Empire
Globe	

EVENING BOARD

Meadow Valley	Chariot
Payment Hill	Hillside
Buckeye Con	Mahoney
Jackson	Chariot
Bodie	Summit
Pride	Belcher
Amanda Flat	Bumper
Bowers	General
Hall	Belcher
Amanda	Mammoth
Child Hill	Exchequer
Newark	Gould Curry
East Child	Curry
Belmont	Ophir
Portland	Julia
Rye Patch	California
Eldorado South	Con Virginia
Car line	Sub Belcher
St Patrick	Jacket
Hayes	Reso

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The property consists of [illegible] acres of land cleared [illegible] a large [illegible] and [illegible] with a good [illegible] Also [illegible] Horses [illegible] Cows [illegible] Hogs [illegible] Chickens [illegible] Also [illegible] Carriages [illegible] Buggies [illegible] Wagons [illegible] Harness [illegible] Saddles [illegible] Also [illegible] Household Furniture [illegible] Also [illegible] Kitchen Furniture [illegible] Also [illegible] Crockery [illegible] Also [illegible] Groceries [illegible] Also [illegible] Drugs [illegible] Also [illegible] Medicines [illegible] Also [illegible] Surgical Instruments [illegible] Also [illegible] Books [illegible] Also [illegible] Stationery [illegible] Also [illegible] Cash [illegible] Also [illegible] Notes [illegible] Also [illegible] Accounts [illegible] Also [illegible] Bills Receivable [illegible] Also [illegible] Medical Practice [illegible] Also [illegible] Good Will [illegible] Also [illegible] Everything [illegible] Also [illegible] Nothing [illegible] Also [illegible] Anything